United Nations S/AC.49/2018/55

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 March 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the State of Israel to the United Nations has the honour to submit the following information regarding the national measures taken with a view to implementing Security Council resolution 2371 (2017), in accordance with paragraph 18 of that resolution, resolution 2375 (2017), in accordance with paragraph 19 of that resolution, and resolution 2397 (2017), in accordance with paragraph 17 of that resolution.

The State of Israel appreciates the efforts of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security, in accordance with the authority granted to it in the Charter of the United Nations and as manifested in the relevant Council resolutions.

The State of Israel is deeply concerned about the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its repeated violations of Security Council resolutions. The State of Israel joins the calls by the Council upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its resolutions, and views resolutions 2331 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) as strengthening the sanctions regime established to compel the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its international obligations. In that regard, the State of Israel is committed to continuously supporting and cooperating with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and avails itself of the opportunity to assist the Committee and its Panel of Experts, as it has done thus far.

The State of Israel is conducting an ongoing process of observing and improving its level of implementation of Security Council resolutions in general, including in the context of those regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Government of Israel performs a regular inter-agency assessment, headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the aim of fully implementing Council sanctions resolutions.

Measures by which the State of Israel implements those resolutions include:

Non-proliferation and arms embargo

The Export Control Law of 2007 regulates the export of equipment, technology and services, based mainly on the munitions list of the Wassenaar Arrangement. Dual-

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use items, based on the list of dual-use goods and technologies under the Arrangement, are also regulated within this legal framework when items are intended for security or military end-use. Notably, under the Law, brokering activities performed by Israeli citizens that are in contravention of the Security Council sanctions resolutions constitute a criminal offence.

The Law applies to missile technology exports to the extent that it relates to military items or security and defence purposes and end users. Alongside it stands the Defence Export Control Order (Missiles, Equipment and Technology) of 2008, issued by the Ministry of Economy and Industry. Both legislative instruments expressly incorporate the Missile Technology Control Regime lists into Israeli legislation for military and non-civilian end users.

The Import and Export Order (Control of Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Exports) of 2004 includes a catch-all clause prohibiting the export of goods, technology and services that the exporter knows are intended for use in the development or the production of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. The list of materials covered is based on the export supplier regimes lists of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group.

In implementing its policy and legal instruments in the field of non-proliferation, the Israeli authorities are constantly reviewing their procedures to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions regime on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In this context, it is important to note that no export licences have been granted to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Non-proliferation networks and financial measures

In 2018, the Government of the State of Israel enacted legislation on the prohibition of financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The new legislation aims to expand the legal basis for the implementation of Security Council sanctions imposed with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to improve the implementation of targeted financial sanctions. It joins the existing legal framework and procedures already in place in the State of Israel with regard to the implementation of Council resolutions.

Under that legislation, the Government of Israel created a mechanism for implementing designations adopted by the Security Council and by foreign countries. All the designations adopted that relate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have already been incorporated under the framework of the new legislation.

Furthermore, there are no workers or official representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the State of Israel, as Israel and that country do not have diplomatic relations.

Restrictions in the fields of trade, earth minerals and energy

The Import and Export Order (Control of the Export of Goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) of 2015 stipulates that a person shall not export goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea except under an export licence from the relevant authorities. The order incorporates the list of prohibited items and materials in accordance with the Security Council resolutions. No licence has been granted under the Order.

As to imports, the Unrestricted Import Order of 2014 stipulates that its provisions shall not apply to the import of goods from countries with which Israel has no diplomatic relations and which prohibit the importation of goods from Israel. In accordance with the provisions of directive 2.4 of the General Director of the Ministry of Economy and Industry, imports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

are subject to an import licence, pursuant to the Granting Import Licences Order of 1939. No licence has been granted under those Orders.

Furthermore, the State of Israel does not import or export crude oil, coal or natural gas to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Travel ban

The State of Israel has an established procedure for the implementation of travel ban sanctions. Information on the designations of individuals is sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the border administration authorities, which incorporate the lists into their internal system of border control. This enables travel ban restrictions to come into effect automatically in the entire Israeli border-crossing system. According to the register maintained by the border administration authorities, none of the individuals designated by the Committee has tried to enter the State of Israel.

Specialized training and scientific cooperation

The Government of Israel has taken measures to enable the relevant stakeholders to comply with the sanctions regime on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including through outreach to industries, as well as to institutions of higher education and the Council for Higher Education, to raise their awareness of their obligations under the sanctions regime.

Bunkering service

The Ministry of Transportation and Road Safety of the State of Israel and the Israeli port authorities have taken measures to enable the relevant stakeholders to comply with the sanctions regime on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including through outreach to the Chamber of Shipping of Israel, in order to raise their awareness of their obligations under the sanctions regime. The State of Israel wishes to reaffirm its cooperation with the Security Council and its Committee.